

AMERICA'S ENGLISH POSITION INTERNATIONALLY JUSTIFIES REPEAL OF CANAL TOLLS ACT

Eastern Journals Re- view the Situation and Find the Na- tion Almost With- out Friends Among the Powers.

President Wilson's personal efforts to effect the passage by congress of the bill repealing the clause of the Panama Canal Act exempting American ships engaged in coastwise trade from payment of tolls seems to have served to revive the reports that international complications will ensue if the measure is not promptly enacted. According to reports from Washington, the impression is growing in official circles that uneasiness over the attitude of Japan towards the United States is the cause of the President's concern over the Panama Canal Bill. Outwardly the administration seems bent on gaining the good will of Great Britain.

In this connection it is pointed out that, as an ally of Japan, Great Britain exercises a large influence over the Far Eastern Powers. In urging congress to repeal the exemption clause it is the growing belief that the administration has an eye to the future.

Fears Complications.
According to the Eastern papers, members of congress who have been called into conference at the White House are responsible for the statement that the President fears trouble with other nations unless the tolls controversy is disposed of by the repeal of the exemption clause.

The President, at the time he read his message, emphatically indicated to callers that there was nothing critical in any situation confronting the United States and that he had in mind only the desirability of removing the impression among foreign governments that the United States was seeking to evade its just obligations.

It has commonly been inferred, despite the White House statements that no particular situation except the tolls controversy itself was in the President's mind when he addressed congress, that the situation in Mexico was really responsible for the impressive language he used on that occasion.

Isolated Internationally.
It seems to be the unanimous belief among members of congress, according to reports, that when the President said that he would not know how to deal with problems of "greater delicacy and nearer consequences" he was thinking of the Mexican problem the United States has on its hands.

That the administration wishes to be sure of one strong friend in case of more serious trouble in Mexico is the growing belief. It has been pointed out to his callers by the President that the United States occupies an isolated position internationally.

The disposition of the canal tolls controversy by repeal will please not only Great Britain but other maritime nations as well. All the European Powers have an interest in the canal almost identical with Great Britain, but could not, of course, protest against the law exempting American vessels from tolls, as Great Britain is the only nation having a treaty on the subject. The laudatory press comment in England since the President's message is to be regarded as proof that the President's course is vindicated at least to the extent of establishing more cordial relations with the British.

An Eye on Japan.
There seems to be some reason to believe that about the United States become deeply involved in Mexico to the extent of using armed forces to restore peace in that country the Japanese might take advantage of the pre-occupation of the United States to press her diplomatic demands and even threaten the western coast of the country or in the Pacific Islands where the American flag flies. In such an event, it is said, the friendship of Japan's ally, Great Britain, would be invaluable, as Great Britain could then be counted upon to dissuade Japan from hostilities against the United States.

In answer to this, however, it is asserted that Great Britain has already admitted herself helpless as far as Mexico is concerned and that the interests of the British government and its colonies are such as to compel them to support the United States as against her ally, Japan. Those opposing the repeal ask why the United States should buy friendship and support already assured this country both in Mexico and against Japan.

International Grouches.
It is generally admitted that the situation of the United States is not a pleasant one at this time. Russia is aggrieved by the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 because of the influence of the Jews in the United States, while France and Italy are much displeased with pending legislation and the proposed amendment to the laws protecting patents on exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

Columbia is nursing her grievance over Panama and is doing her utmost to gain to her side other South American countries, despite the fact that negotiations for the settlement of her controversy are now in progress.

South America.
Throughout South America, according to such observers as Hiram Bing-

ham and John Bassett Moore, and as reported by naval officers and other visitors, the sentiment is decidedly anti-American, so much so that the sympathy is for Mexico, despite the continual reign of terror in that country.

Possibly because of the rapprochement evident between Great Britain and the United States, an hostility towards America is to be detected in press and semi-official utterances in Germany. The recent revival of the Dewey Manila Bay controversy, brought up in the Reichstag more than a year after the Dewey biography had been issued and made a topic of heated denial and denunciation, is a case in point.

Japanese Situation Unchanged.
The Japanese situation is just what it was several months ago. There has been no known action on the part of the state department to either meet the demands of the Japanese state department or to remove the causes that made those demands possible. There has been a marking of time on the part of Secretary Bryan, with growing impatience on the part of the Japanese people. It would be regarded as quite proper diplomatically for Japan to take advantage of any difficulty the United States may have in Mexico and press for her own wishes in the way of a new treaty covering immigration, naturalization and the right to hold property.

Altogether, a view around the international horizon must fail to be reassuring to American statesmen and those entrusted with the handling of America's foreign policies.

These supporting the present policy of repeal of the Canal Tolls Act say that by that single act the Administration will at one stroke clear the decks for the better adjustment of the government's controversies with other countries.

**VILLA DENOUNCED
ON FLOOR OF HOUSE**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The "watching and waiting" policy of the Administration towards Mexico was severely denounced on the floor of the house yesterday by Representative William D. B. Almy, of Pennsylvania, Republican, following a refusal of the house foreign relations committee, by an overwhelming majority, to report his resolution calling upon the President to furnish the house with complete information regarding the condition of foreigners residing in Mexico. When it was made known that the foreign relations committee would not act in the matter, Representative Almy took the floor and delivered a scathing arraignment of the President, the secretary of state and of Pancho Villa. Referring to the latter and to his alleged brutalities and murders, the Pennsylvania described him as "a vulgar, ignorant, brutal specimen of humanity."

**GOVERNMENT NOW
AFTER SOUTHERN PACIFIC**
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The government yesterday filed suit to collect \$115,500 penalties assessed against the Southern Pacific Railroad. The suit is said to be supported by a complaint charging the railroad company with repeated refusals to comply with the demand of the interstate commerce commission, that it be given access to certain files and records of the company.

**WHITE WOLF IS
GROWING BOLDER**

PEKING, China, March 25.—(Associated Press Cable)—The bandit known as "White Wolf," having succeeded in eluding or defeating the government troops sent to kill or capture him, is growing bolder.

He has now invaded the province of Shensi, and recent reports prove that he has captured the town of Lun-chu-chai, killing less than two hundred and thirty people and wounding and capturing hundreds more.

**GIRL STRIKES AWNING;
LACERATES SCALP**

Louise Sachs, a young girl living in Alapai street, was brought to the Queen's Hospital last night, shortly after five o'clock, suffering a badly lacerated scalp. The girl was running along the edge of the sidewalk on Alapai at the junction of Lono, and struck her head against an awning pole which was hanging about four feet from the ground.

**HILLO FISHERMEN
BECOMING EXPERT**

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILLO, March 23.—As the Hillos and real experts are gaining experience, their luck is increasing. Last Sunday E. A. Thurston was made a convert to the new sport. He sees great possibilities in it and is enthusiastic over it. Thurston, Gooding Field and Deoter Schoening spent eight hours trolling between Honolulu and the Puna boundary. They had twenty strikes and secured one four foot kaku, one ulu and one hawili.

The problem which now confronts the fishermen is to devise a method of fixing their bait and hooks so as to make a greater percentage of their strikes result in catches, and they think they are on the way of solving the question.

SENATE ACTION MEANS CHANGES



JUDGE RALPH P. QUARLES.
Confirmed yesterday by the senate to succeed Associate Justice Perry.



JUDGE ANTONIO PERRY.
Associate justice, who will be succeeded soon by Judge Ralph P. Quarles.



ATTORNEY GEN'L W. W. THAYER.
Who was confirmed yesterday by the senate as Secretary of Hawaii.

TANGO WEARING OUT YOUNG DIPLOMATS

LONDON, March 22.—(Associated Press Correspondence)—The afternoon frocks and fad is becoming wearisome to the young unmarried diplomats. The dowagers of society were reluctant to take up the new dance, but the craze has now become general among the old ladies who do not intend to forego quickly the new lease which it had given them on youth. Hence the woes of the young diplomats, for the dowagers are giving countless afternoon dances to which they all are invited.

It would be fatal to the social careers of the young men to disregard them. The diplomats are the selected victims, not only because they are the natural dancing-men, but because they have their afternoon free.

The dancers have increased so that they of the diplomats attend one daily. One young diplomat complains that neither age nor weight can keep the enthusiastic dowagers off the floor and he declared if he in tangling with a dowager weighing two hundred pounds and who in years had reached almost the allotted span, is not earning his salary he would like to know why not.

NATURALIZATION IS WHAT SAVES ANDY

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(Associated Press Cable)—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, speaking in the senate today, in sharp criticism of Andrew Carnegie's peace foundation, declared that he regarded Carnegie as a citizen of any other nation than the United States he would long ago have been charged with treason.

A Japanese named Nishimura was brought to the police station last night from Kahala and charged with the murder of a fellow countryman named Koshi there last Sunday night.

It is alleged that Nishimura stabbed Koshi, after they had become involved in a fight over a gambling game. Koshi is said to have assaulted Nishimura with a hammer, and the latter retaliated with a knife, stabbing Koshi in the left breast.

The dead man leaves a wife and three children and had been employed in the pineapple cannery at Kahala.

SENATE TAKES FINAL ACTION

Nominations of Ralph P. Quarles, as Associate Justice, and of Wade Warren Thayer, as Secretary of the Territory, Are Confirmed by Upper House of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The senate today confirmed President Wilson's Hawaiian appointments of Ralph P. Quarles and Wade Warren Thayer, the former to be associate justice of the territorial supreme court to succeed Associate Justice Antonio Perry and the latter for secretary of the Territory, vice E. A. Mott-Smith, resigned.

The news received yesterday in Honolulu of the confirmation of Judge Quarles to be associate justice of the supreme court and of Mr. Thayer to succeed Mr. Mott-Smith as secretary of the Territory was not unexpected.

When informed by The Advertiser, Governor Pinkham expressed his satisfaction in a few words.

"I am satisfied that these two appointments are settled at last," said the Governor. "While Governor Pinkham did not recommend Judge Quarles, he thinks highly of the new associate justice."

Judge Quarles May Qualify.
It is likely that Judge Quarles will be instructed to take the oath of office as soon as he desires to do so, as was the case with Associate Justice E. M. Watson, who was instructed to do so right after the President signed his commission. Judge Quarles will succeed Associate Justice Antonio Perry, whose commission expired May 6, 1913.

W. W. Thayer was appointed territorial attorney general by Governor Frear on January 31, 1913, and his term of office was to expire January 31, 1916. Following E. A. Mott-Smith's many requests that he be relieved as secretary of the Territory, Governor Pinkham some time ago recommended to the President the appointment of Mr. Thayer to succeed Mr. Mott-Smith. The former's name was sent to the senate for confirmation some weeks ago, at the same time that the name of Judge Quarles was forwarded to the senate by the President.

"It will be ten days or a fortnight before my commission arrives from Washington," said Mr. Thayer yesterday to The Advertiser, "and, to tell you the truth, I am glad of the delay. It will afford me before I can qualify as secretary of Hawaii."

"I have at least two big weeks of hard work ahead of me before I can clear up my work in the attorney general's office and I want to leave the office before this work is finished or disposed of in such a manner that my successor may really take it up. No, I do not know whom Governor Pinkham will name to succeed me as attorney general."

Governor Pinkham also stated yesterday that he could not give out just yet the name of the man whom he will appoint as attorney general.

"I have not made up my mind yet," said the Governor, "but I will do so before long."

Successor Not Decided Upon.
Among those prominently mentioned to succeed Attorney General Thayer are Arthur G. Smith, Mr. Thayer's first deputy, Attorney Harry Irwin of Hilo and Attorney Joseph Lightfoot of Honolulu. Other plans are said, however, to have been made for Harry Irwin according to the story of a purported new political deal whereby, it is stated, that Governor Pinkham would recommend Judge John A. Matthewsman of Kona to succeed Judge Harry E. Cooper on the Honolulu circuit bench while Harry Irwin would be recommended to take the West Hawaii circuit bench.

His story is altogether new to me," said the Governor yesterday to The Advertiser. "As far as I have anything to do with it I can say candidly that there is nothing to the yarn which I fully believe emanates entirely from the street."

Governor Pinkham up to yesterday had heard nothing at all from Washington in regard to his recommendations for the Hawaiian circuit benches and he stated that nothing new from this end had been done. Notwithstanding the story that Governor Pinkham had sent on the name of C. W. Ashford for appointment to succeed Judge Cooper this information is maintained that Governor Pinkham has recommended no further names since he sent on to Washington those of Judges Whitney, Robinson and Matthewsman.

A street report yesterday had it that W. S. Edings of Honolulu was being put forth as a candidate to succeed Judge Whitney, but no confirmation could be had on the subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Secretary of Commerce Redfield addressed the Commonwealth Club last evening on the improvement of trade conditions on the Coast, and particularly on California's plans for the improvement of navigation conditions on the Pacific Coast. He stated that his department could be depended upon to put into force whatever betterment plans are found practical and feasible. The secretary devoted his attention to the plans for the improvement of the Alaska lines and trade conditions.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.
A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectorations and aids the nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Villa, Beaten and Routed, Fleeing With Federal Army at His Heels

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—That General Villa and his army have been signally defeated at Torreon and are now in full retreat towards Juarez, with the victorious Federals pounding the fleeing troops, is the jubilant report issued last night from the war department, based on official reports from the front.

The news is given general credence here and there is rejoicing in the city, the belief of the populace being that the smashing of the main rebel army means the breaking of the back of the revolution and the assurance of safety from another period of street fighting in the capital.

Unexpected Reinforcements.
The war department reports are that Villa made his main attack on the Torreon defenses yesterday, throwing his supreme strength into the effort. The Federal garrison had been heavily reinforced, however, by the unexpected arrival of eight thousand men from Sotillo, which gave General Velasco a superior force and enabled him to meet the attack by a counter attack. The rebels were sharply repelled, their retreat growing into practically a rout as the Velasco forces pushed home their advantage.

The Federals are following close upon Villa's rear, pounding the beaten troops.

Anxiety at Juarez.
JUAREZ, Mexico, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The lack of definite news here and the flying rumors of disaster to the Constitutionalists before Torreon have given the impression that the rebels have met with unexpected resistance in their advance south. Up to midnight last night no definite word had arrived from Villa since the morning, when he announced a grand assault about to take place.

Early Report From Battlefield.
REMEJILLO, Mexico, March 25.—(Associated Press Cable)—Torreon is not being taken without desperate resistance on the part of the Federals, and General Villa's plans to take the stronghold in a few days have so far been frustrated.

Wounded rebels are now streaming back from Palmito Gomez, where the fighting was continued for a day and a night. The strength of the Federal attack was unexpected. There are some

Rear-Admiral Vreeland Has Been in Service for Nearly Half a Century.

In the retirement of Rear-Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, the senior officer of his rank, and a member of both the general and joint boards of the navy department, the United States navy loses the services of one of its most efficient officers of long command.

Admiral Vreeland has been much in the limelight recently for his straight fronted and unassuming bearing which body he appeared as the senior member of the general board owing to the illness of Admiral Dewey. The admiral of the navy, however, has passed the age when he is able to devote much time or attention to the many problems which come before the board and for the past two years this burden has fallen on the shoulders of Admiral Vreeland.

The retiring admiral is one of the three officers now remaining on the active list who had service in the Civil War, and one of the two officers of flag rank in the navy who served as apprentices before becoming midshipmen. He was born in New Jersey and served for a time in the volunteer navy in the Civil War. He had been an apprentice for three months and ten days, when he received an appointment to the naval academy in 1868. Five years later he became an ensign and reached the grade of captain in 1906.

His first cruise, after leaving the naval academy was on the old Congress, and later he served in all parts of the world, being naval attaché at Vienna and Rome from June, 1893, to until December, 1896. He was a lieutenant on the Dolphin during the war with Spain and commanded the Kansas in the trip of the battleship fleet around the world in 1907. He became rear admiral in December, 1908, and while in the command of the Second Division of the Atlantic fleet in the spring of 1909, was selected as navy aide of the special embassy which represented the United States at the coronation of King George V. Before assuming his position on the general board in Washington, he was aide for operations, in a special advisory position to the secretary of the navy, but was obliged to give it up a year ago because of ill health.

Rear-Admiral Vreeland has had sea service of twenty-five years and one month, a longer period than any other officer on the active list of the navy with the exception of Rear-Admiral James M. Hobb. He has also had shore duty of twenty years.

TWO KILLED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

SPOKANE, Washington, March 25.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—A head-on collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Great Northern line occurred yesterday afternoon near Priest River, Idaho. Two of the trainmen were killed and there were many passengers and trainmen injured.

TRENTON, New Jersey, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Efforts to embarrass President Wilson in his advocacy of the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Act in its exemption of coastwise vessels from tolls, by the passage of a resolution in the legislature calling upon the congressmen from New Jersey to oppose the repeal of the act, were frustrated yesterday after a warm debate in the lower house. The vote on the resolution stood eighteen for and thirty-seven against.

rumors that the rebels have received a severe repulse.

SACRIFICED HUNDRED MEN TO SAVE ARMY

ZAPATA, Texas, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Not knowing that they were being sacrificed in order to make possible the safe retreat of the main federal army, one hundred federalists made a gallant stand in Monday's battle at Guerrero, Coahuila, holding off the Constitutionalists' army of three thousand for three hours. Those of the band who survived the fighting were executed by the revolutionists after their surrender.

Such is the story brought here by a federal sergeant, who escaped to the American side of the line after Monday's battle. General Guardiola, he reports, who commanded the federalists, saw little hope for a successful opposition to the rebels' advance and feared that his whole command would be entrapped if he remained at Guerrero and offered a defense. He therefore resolved to draw off his men, totalling twelve hundred, but first ordered a detachment of one hundred men to take up positions on the house-tops to harass the enemy's approach. The men were given to understand that they were simply to check the advance until the main garrison could get into position for battle.

The detachment took its place and from the house-tops kept up a galling and accurate fire. In the meantime General Guardiola ordered a retreat, giving the fighting hundred no intimation that they were being left to their fate. For three hours the handful fought, until their ammunition was exhausted, they sent for reinforcements. Their messengers returned to report that they had been abandoned.

HONOLULU COMES ON A NEW RUN

SEATTLE, March 25.—(Associated Press Cable)—The American-Hawaiian liner Honolulu, chartered by the Matson Navigation Company, sailed today as the inauguration of the new service between this port and the Hawaiian Islands.

Prominent Hindu Philosopher the Victim of an Important Immigration Test.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—Har Dyal, former lecturer at Leland Stanford University on Hindu philosophy, and a man noted throughout the Western States as an educator and philosopher, was arrested last night by immigration officers on a warrant charging him with being illegally in the country.

Because of Dyal's culture, standing in the educational world and independent means, his arrest is expected to bring to a focus the whole situation regarding the right of Hindus to enter the country and their status under the immigration laws. The arrest of such a prominent man for the purpose of bringing a test suit before the court is looked for to bring about a definite settlement, inasmuch as the case will not be clouded by any side issues.

It is said on high authority that Dyal's deportation from the United States is desired by the British government, inasmuch as the prisoner has frequently advocated sedition in India in the course of his American lectures and interviews.

BIG SHAKEUP IN JAPANESE NAVY

TOKYO, Japan, March 25.—(Associated Press Cable)—As a result of the charges and scandals surrounding the Japanese naval contracts and the opposition to the budget, a big naval shakeup is in progress in the navy department. Many officers are being transferred.

NO REASON FOR IT

You Are Shown a Way Out.
There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills, will fail to heed the word of a grateful user who has found relief. The following is convincing proof.

Dr. R. Frasier, Fort Gay, W. Va., says: "I consulted Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best remedy on the market for kidney and bladder complaint. I prescribed this medicine in many cases, and at the present time six or eight of my patients are taking it with good results. I have taken Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with the most satisfactory results and am loud in my praise of them. The residents of this vicinity suffer considerably from kidney and bladder trouble, due to the poor quality of the drinking water. I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to be the one remedy that can be depended upon for relief. It has been my experience that all difficulties caused by weak kidneys, such as irregular passages of the kidney secretions, gravel, dropsical swellings, lumbago, pains in the back and hips, etc., can be removed by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. A few doses of this remedy, taken immediately when the trouble is noticed, will cause much misery."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister-Drugg Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

BOTH PARTIES BACKING UP PRESIDENT

Indications Point to Repeal of Tolls Exemption Clause and to Fact That Wilson Will Soon Have Other Portions of His Winter Program Well Under Way.

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson is making headway with his winter program for public business. A recent test of this has been over the Panama Canal law repeal, as to tolls exemption. While no vote has yet been taken in senate or house, the machinery is well in motion to that end. There has been no such exemplification of loyalty to a President in many years. The subject has been one of vigorous contest. Many senators and representatives took positions on that exemption question after most prayerful consideration. Public sentiment, outside of international law circles, generally favored the verdict. It sounded sensibly to the average man that, having built the canal with our own money we should be free to do as we pleased about exacting tolls from our own ships in a trade not in competition with other nations.

But the clause is to be repealed, apparently within a fortnight, and the President will be started well upon his plans for clearing up a lot of diplomatic matters. The arbitration treaties have been ratified. The house the other day failed to enact a bill to put the fisheries treaty, affecting boundary waters on the Canadian border, into operation, but this was only a temporary rebuff. It caused a good bit of gossip around the Capital, because President Wilson had written an urgent letter to Chairman Flood, who had the bill in charge, asking immediate action. This letter was read during the debate. However, it was faulty management which placed the bill before the house on suspension day, when bills pass only by two-thirds majority and when many members had been seeking information about it which was not satisfactorily given.

Supported by Both Parties.

Both political parties in congress are working with the President for the repeal of the canal tolls provision. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a sturdy partisan as there is in public life, has been taking active part in a canvass of the senate to ascertain whether the President's views about repeal shall prevail. And many Republicans in both branches of congress are showing a lively interest. Certain of them were opposed to the enactment at the beginning and are gratified that their prognostications of what would attend the legislation have come true. This is not so conspicuous a feature of the situation, however, as Democratic willingness to support the President in his foreign policies and save the American government's reputation for honorable dealing when the President announces a necessity therefor. All in all, it has been the most noteworthy congressional response of what would attend the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls. Wilson's appeals since he entered the White House. The prospects of a house majority for repeal would have seemed, a few months ago, much more remote than were the prospects last September of satisfactory action on the Currency Bill.

Senator Lodge recently pointed out that our treaty with Panama for the construction of the canal is really involved in the canal tolls controversy more than the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Therein we agreed to construct the canal in accord with the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the language of the pact with Panama was such as to give, not alone Great Britain, but other nations ground for protest in case there was discrimination in tolls.

Previously before the anti-trust bills, which were regarded as the third great labor of congress, are discussed of such legislation as President Wilson needs to advance the diplomatic interests of the United States and to free the government from its isolation as to foreign relations will be on the books. The President will have performed a great work in all this, if he restores the status of good will and silences the tongues of censure which have been wagging in congress in the chambers of Europe for the last two years. The record of congress for bad behavior in the cases of several treaties will have been compensated for in some measure, and hereafter congress will go more slowly about following its radicals, who want what they want without regard to international law or treaty requirement. If other nations had not been striving against similar radicalism among us, our congressional performance would have been regarded more seriously.

Anti-Trust Program.

Here and there a skeptic wants to know whether the anti-trust program is petering out. It might seem that way, when one considers that neither the senate nor the house has a single anti-trust bill in acceptable form for enactment, although it was eight weeks ago that the President delivered his anti-trust message to congress. Much that was prepared has, of necessity, been thrown away. The committee men are building anew, and the process is a slow one. The anti-trust program will by no means be as ambitious or as sweeping as at first supposed, but something will be accomplished. It will be an old story over again. The house will enact the bills with a reform, but the

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